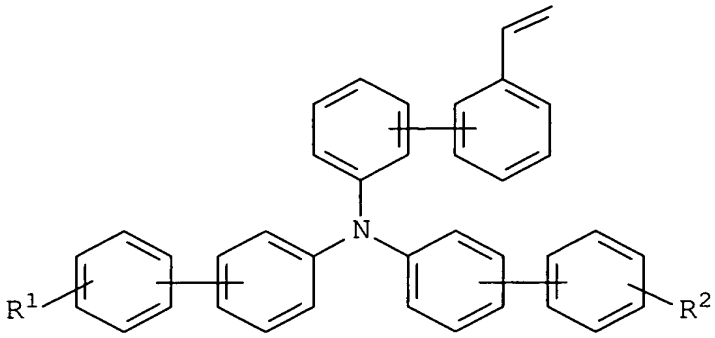
What is claimed is:

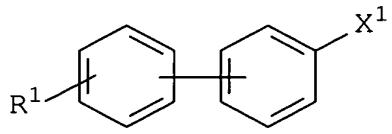
1. A process for producing a vinyl compound shown by the following formula (1):



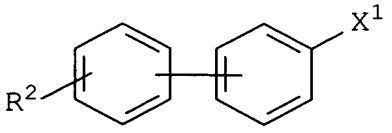
(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different, each representing a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group and R^1 or R^2 is an alkyl group; said process comprising the following steps:

(i) reacting aniline with compounds represented by the formulae (IB-1) and (IB-2):

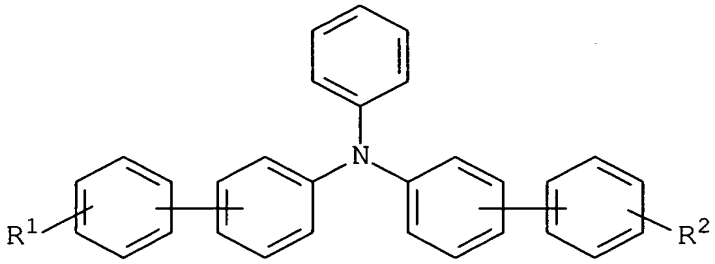


(IB-1)



(IB-2)

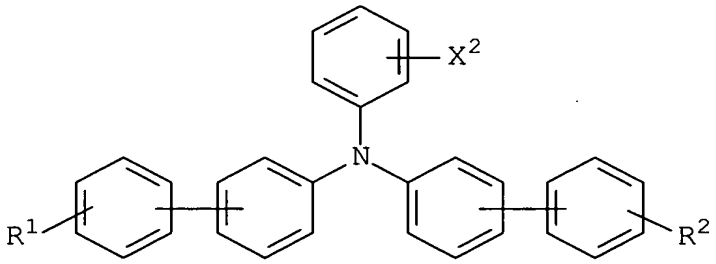
to form a compound represented by the following formula (IB-3):



(IB-3)

wherein X^1 in formulae (IB-1) and (IB-2) represents a halogen atom, and each of R^1 and R^2 in formulae (IB-1), (IB-2) and (IB-3) has the same meanings as defined above;

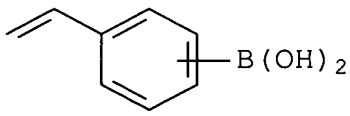
(ii) halogenating the compound (IB-3) to form a compound represented by the following formula (IC):



(IC)

wherein X^2 in formula (IC) represents a halogen atom, and each of R^1 and R^2 has the same meanings as defined above; and

(iii) reacting the compound (IC) with a dihydroxyborostyrene shown in the following formula (IF):



(IF) .

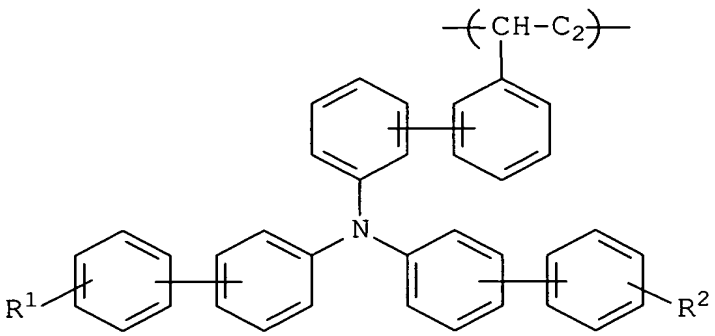
2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction of the aniline with the compounds (IB-1) and (IB-2) is carried out in the presence of a palladium

catalyst in combination with 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene, and the molar ratio of the palladium catalyst relative to the phosphorus ligand is 1/10 to 5/1.

3. The process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction of the aniline with the compounds (IB-1) and (IB-2) is carried out in the presence of a bis(dibenzalacetone)palladium as a catalyst in combination with a phosphorous ligand, and the molar ratio of the palladium catalyst relative to the phosphorus ligand is 1/10 to 5/1.

4. The process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction of the aniline with the compounds (IB-1) and (IB-2) is carried out by the use of an alkali metal alkoxide in a proportion of 2 to 3 mol relative to 1 mol of the aniline.

5. An organic electroluminescent device, which comprises an organic layer between a pair of electrodes, and the organic layer comprises at least one layer containing a vinyl polymer comprising a unit represented by the following formula (2):



(2)

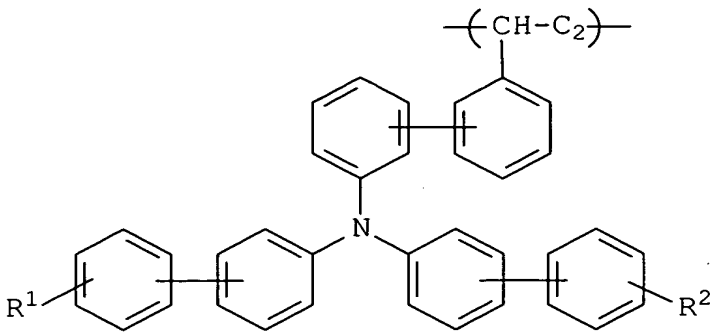
wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different, each representing a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

wherein the organic layer comprises (a) a hole-transporting layer containing the vinyl polymer, a light-emitting layer and an electron-transporting layer, or (b) a hole-transporting layer containing the vinyl polymer and a light-emissive electron-transporting layer, and

an anode buffer layer is interposed between the hole-transporting layer and an anode of the electrodes, and

wherein the anode buffer layer comprises a poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) chemically doped with a polystyrene.

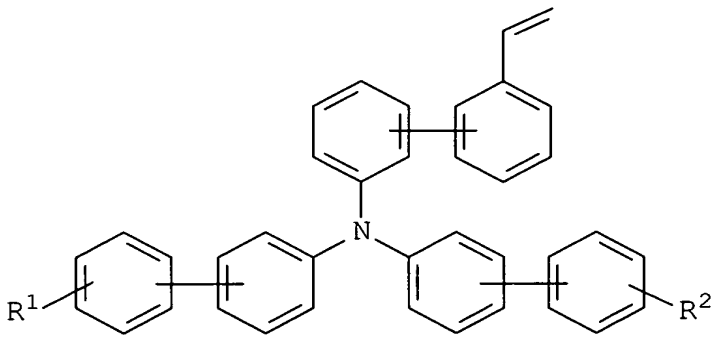
6. A vinyl polymer comprising a unit represented by the following formula (2):



(2)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different, each representing a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkoxy group.

7. The vinyl polymer according to claim 6, wherein the vinyl polymer is a homopolymer of a vinyl compound represented by the following formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different from each other, and each represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkoxy group; or

the vinyl polymer is a copolymer of the vinyl compound and a copolymerizable monomer.

8. The vinyl polymer according to claim 6, wherein the glass transition temperature of the vinyl polymer is 200 to 250°C.

9. The vinyl polymer according to claim 6, wherein the number-average molecular weight of the vinyl polymer is 5,000 to 500,000.